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# *Note on the History of the* BOURDILLON FAMILY

COMPILED FOR THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
BENEDICT BOUDILLON'S NATURALIZATION  
JULY 23, 1739-1939

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1939

# THE POLITICAL ECONOMY

OF THE  
INDUSTRIAL  
CLASS  
IN  
THE  
UNITED  
STATES  
AND  
CANADA  
BY  
JOHN  
H.  
WILLIAMS

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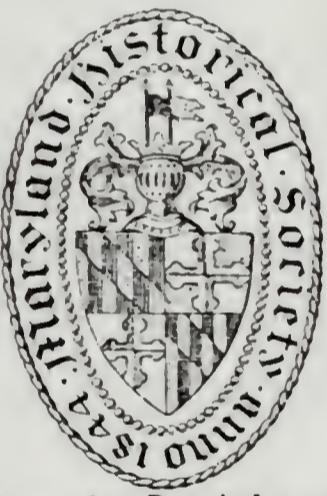
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## FOREWORD

THE Bourdillon family in England, which celebrates this month its bicentenary as British citizens, is descended from Benedict Bourdillon, who emigrated from Geneva in 1735, married and was ordained in England, went out to Maryland in 1737, and became naturalized there in 1739. This is in no sense an attempt to write a history of the family—a proceeding which it is hoped more competent hands may one day carry out. Nor is it the fruit of first-hand research: the facts given being results of the labours of Léon B in France; of Philippe B in Geneva; and of James Austin, his brothers Fulton B and Frank B, and his daughter Margaret J ('Meg') in England. To these, and not least to the last named, our thanks are due both for material supplied and for assistance rendered. I hope that this short account will be accepted by members of the family as a foretaste, and stimulate the appetite for a history worthy of the countries and the ages in which it has lived.

F. B. BOURDILLON.

THE OAKS  
HEADINGTON  
OXFORD: *June 1939.*

## CHAPTER IV

and the Indian had well in mind the words of his  
wife, who had said to him, "If you will have me with  
you, I will not care what kind of house we live in." And  
so it was that he took up his abode in a small  
house, which he had built himself, in the village of  
Kashmir, and there he lived in poverty, and made a living  
as a potter, and when people asked him where he got  
the money to buy his pottery, he would say, "I have  
it from my wife, who is a good woman, and she  
has given me all the money I need." And so he  
lived, and when he had saved enough to buy  
himself a small plot of land, he built a  
small house upon it, and he and his wife  
lived there happily ever since.

## CHAPTER V

THE END  
CONTINUED  
NEXT MONTH

## GENERAL OUTLINE

THE Bourdillons, with whom any relationship has been traced, are all descended from Bernard B, who lived in Geneva from 1637 to 1704. The family consists of five main branches. The senior French branch, which is living in Paris and Southern France (A), and the Genevese branch (B), are descended from Bernard's third son Jean-Georges (1663-1710). There are now three other branches. Of these a former British branch (C) has now become settled in Holland; the junior British branch (D) includes all the Bourdillons now in England; and the junior French branch (E) is centred in Paris. These three junior branches are all descended from Bernard's younger son Aimi.

The British branch came into being through Benedict, who has already been mentioned. He and three of his brothers came to England, and when he died young in Maryland his widow and her three sons returned to one of their uncles in London. The three sons were all in business in London; the youngest, Thomas Jacob, being a merchant tailor. It is from his elder son Thomas, who became rector of Fenstanton (Hunts.), that the present British branch is descended.

Going backward from Bernard we find that his grandfather Abraham (1570-1647) was the first of our ancestors to be born in Geneva. His father Jehan had come to the city as a refugee in 1562-3, married there, and eventually returned to France.

There are four Jehan Bourdillons with all of whom he may, with considerable probability, be identified. One is the man who died in 1590 as Bailli for the Duc de Bouillon at Maringues (Auvergne). A second is 'Jehan D'Amblard, dit



Bordillon' who was condemned for heresy in 1549 at Ryom (the nearest market-town to Maringues). The third and fourth are mentioned in documents relating to the Platière (de la)-Bourdillon family in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Of these one is given as the son of Pierre Bourdillon and—d'Amblard; the other is described as the son of Gilbert de la Platière, dit Bourdillon. Both these last two Jehans are in their respective documents stated to have fled to Geneva, married Claude Plantan, and had a son Abraham who was admitted as a burgess in 1613. The latter one is also identified in one document with the Bailli of Maringues who died there in 1590.

There is thus a *prima facie* case for connecting our family with the de la Platière-Bourdillons, of whom the best known was the Maréchal de France of that name who died in 1567. This family goes back, according to the same documents, to the family of d'Arbois and behind that possibly to the family of de Thoirc and the Counts of Burgundy.

We thus find ourselves back in what in England was the Norman and Plantagenet period. From this period, always remembering the nature of the thread by which we reached back to it, we will return with greater detail down to the time of our grandfathers.

A genealogical table from Jehan onwards will be found at the end.

## BURGUNDY

THERE is a little plateau raised above the river Ain, at a point where it forms the boundary between the departments of the Ain and the Jura. Across the Ain is the commune of Thourette. Behind is the commune of



Matafelon. Below the plateau is the mill and bridge of La Platière. On the plateau once stood the feudal castle of *Thoire*.

In the early Middle Ages all the area of France east of the Saône and Rhône rivers formed the 'Free County' (*Franche Comté*) of Burgundy. The Burgundians proper were a Teutonic tribe which arrived there in the early fifth century A.D., coming from the area round about the modern Polish Corridor. The Teutonic element must have been, like the Normans in England, a dominant minority, since it adopted the French language of the indigenous population.

For some time Burgundy, and north of it Lorraine, formed a middle kingdom between the Frankish and German Empires. Later on, both areas became subdivided. The Duchy of Burgundy west of the Saône became part of France; the 'Free' County became part of the German ('Holy Roman') Empire, though still jealous of its rights. During its connexion with the German Empire its head was the Count of Burgundy. This connexion was broken for good in the fourteenth century when the county was annexed to France by King Louis XI.

The family of de Thoire was closely connected with the Counts of Burgundy, and is supposed to have been a younger branch of the same family.

The family of Thoire died out in the fourteenth century, but, according to the de la Platière documents, about 1150 it had thrown out a younger branch, which took the name of D'Arbois—from the town of that name where the Counts of Burgundy and the families of Thoire and D'Arbois all had rights of jurisdiction. In course of time a junior branch of the D'Arbois family arose, which took the name of de la Platière, the first to do so being Gérard d'Arbois, who was Seigneur de la Platière in 1316.



## FRANCE

SO far we have had to do only with Burgundy. With Gerard's son, Humbert de la Platière d'Arbois, the family becomes French. Gérard's wife, Perrenette des Bordes, came from Nivernais (round Nevers), and he himself held administrative offices in France; it was indeed during his lifetime, in 1369, that the 'Free County' became part of France. We also find his son Louis as Seigneur des Bordes (en Nivernais) and, as Captain of the town of Dôle, in the service of the King of France. Louis's son Imbert de la Platière did homage to the bishop of Nevers in 1438 for his seigneurie of les Bordes. Imbert's son Philibert married a niece of the then bishop; and the family during this period seems to have belonged primarily to the Nivernais.

With Philibert the name Bourdillon (often spelt Bourdillon) first appears, as an additional title, more especially of junior members of the family, who are spoken of as 'seigneurs de Bo(u)rdillon'.

After Philibert the documents show some divergences. They all agree in making Philibert the grandfather, through his eldest son (either Philippe or Philibert II), of Imbert de la Platière, chevalier, seigneur de Bourdillon, who gained the highest military honour in France, that of Maréchal de France. Two of the three chief documents also agree in making Philibert either grandfather or great-grandfather, through his younger son Gilbert, of Jehan de la Platière, Seigneur de Bourdillon, who took refuge in Geneva in 1562.

Material for reconstructing the career of the Maréchal exists in plenty. He was a distinguished commander already at the age of 35 (if his birth is correctly dated) when he rescued a French army from the defeat at St. Quentin



in 1559; he represented France at the Diet of Augsburg; and later was Governor of Piedmont. He was created Maréchal de France in 1562.

In the religious wars he played a mediating part: loyal to the crown, which, albeit with some startling exceptions, desired appeasement; and, perhaps, from his own sympathies, amicably persuasive towards the Huguenots. He married twice, but had no children. He died in 1567 and was buried at Epoisses where the castle still bears an inscription and his family coat of arms.

Details may be found in *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, and an interesting sidelight is thrown in the dispatches of the Venetian ambassador Marc Antonio Barbaro.

As to Jehan, contemporary official Geneva records twice (1574 and 1590) state that he was from the Gâtinais (department of the Loiret). The la Platière document says that he was a lieutenant at the Château de la Molle, at Châteaurenard (Gâtinais) and that he was seigneur of Bourdillon; and specifies three farms, La Bernillère, La Bouzie, and Mocqueberry, which were fiefs of the upper and lower castles of Châteaurenard, and are shown on the modern General Staff maps. The document adds that Jehan went from there in 1562 with 15 men at arms to help in the unsuccessful defence of Bourges against Catholic forces. A late Geneva document (1613) also speaks of him as from Bourges.

The value of the La Platière-Bourdillon documents is still a matter which may need further research; and final authority for the identification of Jehan B of Geneva with Jehan de le Platière may have to come from some official source. The same applies to the identification of these two Jehans with the one who bore the name d'Amblard and the Bailli of Maringues. The four members of the



family, however, who from 1905-14 made the most extensive inquiries, all came to the conclusion that the likelihood of non-identity was practically nil; and pending further confirmation the question may perhaps be left at that.

## GENEVA

AT Geneva Jehan was at first a refugee, and there is an official record of the city which states that he was asked either to leave or to find employment. He came there in 1562 or 1563. He married Claude Plantan, daughter of a citizen of Geneva, in 1564. His eldest son by his first wife, Imbert (assuming, that is, that the various Jehans are identical) is recorded as having been in Geneva in 1586. In 1587 Jehan finally obtained leave to stay in the city provided he sent some of his children away. Soon afterwards, but perhaps not until 1589, when the broad-minded Henri IV became King of France, he went to Maringues as Bailli for the Duc de Bouillon, a leading Huguenot. When in 1590 he died there, he seems to have been succeeded by his wife's relative René de Sirmont, and then by his eldest son Imbert, whose descendants continued to be Baillis of Maringues until the French Revolution.

Claude carried on in Geneva. Her two sons were curriers, i.e. leatherdressers, in the smaller portion of the city (right bank) in the street of the 'Temple' (Protestant church) of St. Gervais. The elder one, Jean, had to stand trial on a charge of stealing harness, but successfully endured a trial by ordeal, and was acquitted. The second, Abraham, distinguished himself against the Savoyards in 1590—at the Combat de la Menoge, and in the famous Escalade in 1602, and in 1613 was made a burgess of Geneva.



with his two sons. The family was thus one of those which controlled the government of the city state until the French Revolution abolished all such political privileges. Abraham died in 1647 at the ripe age of 77. His son Jaques, also a currier, lived with or near him, and predeceased him. Jaques's son Bernard, on the other hand, became a teacher, being 'Regent', i.e. form-master, of the eighth class at the Geneva Grammar School ('Collège') which Calvin founded in 1558. Bernard's son Ami followed in his father's footsteps, and was form-master of the same eighth class at the college.

By this time, i.e. in the early eighteenth century, Geneva had become a centre of enlightenment and freedom of thought, speech, and press, though not of general political equality. Perhaps this may have contributed to the fairly steady stream of emigration which now went out, to France, Britain, and overseas. The Huguenot emigration from France, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, had led to the formation of French colonies in many Protestant countries. There was such a colony at Plymouth, and in 1731 it invited Ami's elder son Jacob to become its pastor. He accepted, but never reached Plymouth, as he was retained by the French Colony in London, remaining as Pastor of the Church in Artillery St., Bishopsgate.

His pastorate coincided with the period in which the French Colonies were being absorbed into the surrounding British communities; and lasted from December 25, 1731, for fifty-two years. He was married, but had no children. His brother Gédéon and Benedict followed him to London in 1731 and 1735 respectively. Benedict, our ancestor, was born on Sunday May 11, 1710, and baptized two days later in the Church of St. Pierre, Geneva, being called after his godfather Benedict Michel, a master at the Collège.



## MARYLAND

BENEDICT—whether from unemployment or love of adventure—was not long in following his brother Jacob to England. At the age of 25 he left Geneva (September 17, 1735); and, paying a visit to his unmarried sister, Jeanne Lucrèce Bourdillon, at Brussels on the way, reached London on October 26, 1735. It is not known what studies he had pursued in Geneva, but soon after his arrival, in fact within two years and four days, he had taken three important steps: he was ordained in the Church of England, though still Genevese by nationality; he married (May 28, 1737); and he and his wife set sail for America (October 30, 1737). His wife may have contributed to the decision for this last adventurous step—for her family certainly had a love for adventure in their blood. Johanna Gertruy Janssen was born in Amsterdam about October 27, 1709. Her mother, Elizabeth de Bauquemare, came from the seafaring centre of St. Malo: her father André Janssen, born in Angoulême (France), was a merchant of Utrecht and Amsterdam; and was the grandson of a Baron de Herz who ‘made himself prominent on the popular side during the rising against Spain in the Netherlands, and was finally captured and beheaded by the Duke of Parma’ (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*). Her uncle Theodore Janssen came to England in 1680 with a fortune of £20,000 which he succeeded in increasing to £300,000. He was naturalized in 1685; knighted by King William; made a baronet by Queen Anne ‘at the special request of the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I’. These events seem to have had a bad effect. Theodore’s three sons succeeded in turn to the baronetcy, including Sir Stephen Theodore who became Lord Mayor of London; but they all died childless and the



title became extinct. His two daughters, Mary and Barbara, married Lord Baltimore and Thomas Bladen respectively, who became successively Governors of Maryland, of which Lord Baltimore was hereditary ‘proprietor’—but both of these gentlemen were blacklisted by the poet Pope in his satires: while Lord Baltimore’s only son also died childless.

Sir Theodore himself became a Director of the South Sea Company and lost nearly all his money either by the crash or in the ensuing confiscations. The rest of the Janssens seem to have stayed in or returned to Amsterdam and done better—one, William, seems to have been much in London and was godfather to one of Benedict’s children.

The Janssen connexion had one decisive influence, or so it may be supposed, on Benedict—for it was Sir Theodore who appointed him to the living of Pillesdon (Dorset) (to which he was instituted by the Bishop, August 29, 1737); and there can be hardly any doubt that it was due to the Baltimores or Bladens, or both, that he and his wife set sail for Maryland, only two months later, where he spent the rest of his life. Benedict and Johanna Gertruy embarked at Gravesend on October 30 and reached Annapolis (Maryland) on January 8, 1738. In August 1739 he became Rector of St. Paul’s, Baltimore. Here his second and third sons were baptized. His only extant letter (which follows) was written from Patapsco River. It is interesting in various ways—one because written in English to his brother, both being French by mother tongue, while Johanna Gertruy adds her PS. in French. Another point of interest is the prominence of tobacco as the staple source of income—and the slowness of the family’s financial transactions; the third is the appearance in somewhat doubtful light of Benedict’s younger brother, David, who



had followed him out to Maryland, arriving there May 31, 1742. David subsequently went to the West Indies but was taken prisoner by the Spaniards in 1744 and taken to Cuba: on his subsequent release he went to Philadelphia, and was lost sight of.

As to Benedict's cure of souls, the writer stumbled on further information in New York in 1934. On meeting the Rev. Samuel Shoemaker of Calvary Church, he was greeted thus: 'Oh, I wanted to meet you; did you have any relations over here?' I said, 'Yes, one.' 'Was he a clergyman?' 'Yes.' 'Well then,' came the reply, 'he was probably the man who built the church at Garrison Forest, near Baltimore, to which I used to go as a boy.' So it turned out to be. Benedict collected money in the form of tobacco, sent it home, and in return received bricks sent out as ballast from England—and the church ten miles out of Baltimore was used as a chapel attached during his lifetime to his own church of St. Paul's, Baltimore. The then rector, Mr. P. J. Jensen, wrote in 1934 as follows:

'With reference to your ancestor, the Reverend Benedict Bourdillon; he was made Rector of St. Paul's parish in August 1739. In May 1741 he proposed to the Vestry of St. Paul's the building, by subscription, of a Chapel of Ease for the accommodation of the "Forest Inhabitants".

'The "Forest Inhabitants" were the residents of what was then called, as it ever since has been, the Garrison Forest.

'Subscriptions amounting to 4,400 pounds of tobacco and certain sums of money were received. Mr. Bourdillon's subscription nearly double that of any one else.

'In the records of our church it states that "St. Thomas' owes much to the personal interests and influences as well as to the many contributions of the Reverend Benedict Bourdillon".

'During Mr. Bourdillon's life, this parish was not separated



from St. Paul's. An agreement had been privately obtained by which, at the death of your ancestor, this parish would become a separate and independent unit. The Reverend Mr. Bourdillon died on the fifth of January, 1745.'

On July 23, 1739, Benedict, Johanna Gertruy, and their eldest boy, Andrew Theodore, became British, by naturalization certificate issued in Maryland. The document, which has been privately reproduced by the Oxford University Press, runs:

Marylandss

CHARLES Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore etc WHEREAS Benedict Bourdillon of Baltimore County Clerk a Native of Geneva hath petitioned our trusty and welbeloved Samuel Ogle Esq<sup>e</sup>. Our Governor of Our said Province for a patent of Naturalisation to be to him the said Benedict Bourdillon, and Johanna Gertruy his Wife, and Andrew Theodore his Son granted pursuant to the Directions of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided and whereas the said Benedict Bourdillon hath taken the several Oaths to the Government prescribed by Act of Assembly and hath subscribed the Oath of Abjuration repeated and subscribed the Test according to Law NOW KNOW YE that we have given and granted and by Virtue of these presents and by Force of the Act of Assembly in such Cases made and provided do give and grant to the said Benedict Bourdillon, and Johanna Gertruy his Wife and Andrew Theodore his Son all the same Rights Privileges [sd] Advantages Immunities Liberties and Franchises whatsoever of his Majestys subjects born within this Province To have hold and enjoy the same Rights Privileges Advantages Immunities Liberties and Franchises to the said Benedict Bourdillon and Johanna Gertruy his Wife and Andrew Theodore his Son as fully and amply to all Intents constructions and Purposes whatsoever as if they had been born within this Province AND we

Sam : Ogle



do further grant unto the said Benedict Bourdillon, and Johanna Gertruy his Wife and Andrew Theodore his Son that they may have and challange all the Rights Privileges Advantages Immunitiess Liberties and Franchises as any of his Majestys subjects born within this Province now have or hereafter may enjoy IN TESTIMONY whcreof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent WITNESS the said Samuel Ogle this 23 Day of July in the twentyfifth year of our Dominion Annoq Domini 1739

J. Ross, Cl. Cons.  
[Clerk to the Council]

Benedict and Johanna Gertruy had three sons, all born in Maryland: Andrew Theodore, William Benedict, and Thomas, usually known as Thomas Jacob. On their father's death Johanna Gertruy brought them home to London. To quote from William Benedict's commonplace book: 'I and mama and Thomas came to England to my Uncle Gedeon Bourdillon, Saturday November 25th 1752. We came over in Captain Dobin's ship the THEMES.'

Maryland, Patapsco River. 9ber 20th 1742.

Dr Brother,

I don't know what to say of us both, tho' I wrote you last inclosd in my Brother's, but have not seen any of yours' this 12 or 14 months saving some old Letters I read over now & then to put me in Remembce of a good Brother. It may be you are loth to write witht sending the Books I want, & them you can't buy without Effects in Hand: True, but to be sincere, I don't remember ever to have been in such Difficulties in my Life about Money; I have Tobco enough but it won't sell here, & is paid very latter, which hurts me prodigiously, there is for about 300 . . . Stg due to me.

Notwithstanding I be so much in yr Debts I beg you will send me the Books I mentioned in my former, & others which



you may think profitable to me, as well as Mr Daillie's & Superville's Sermons & all other good ones, both English & French, & from Geneva; amongst them all ye funeral Sermons you can get. As for News Papers, unless you send them every Month or oftener they are not worth any Thing. My Wife sent by the Furly Captn Daniel Bowly belonging to Mr. Philpot, who sail'd the beginning of last Month, 1 Box containing 1 old Silk Gown & Petticoat, & 1 Purple Petticoat with some Pieces of the Same: the 1st she desires may be sold for Money, China, or any Thing else as well as you can, the Purple to be died in ye same Colour again or any other. In the sd Box there is some Seneca Snake Root, an excellt one agt Pleurisies &c; if you think you might sell a Quantity, I'll send you some every Year, as likewise coon Snake Root & bark of Sassafras. You have nothing to pay for ye Freight, but only something to the Bearer if you chuse it & charge it on my Acct as well as for the dying & other Expenses.

I have had but 2 Coats, 2 Hats & 2 Wigs made since we came to Maryland, whereby judge how frugal I have liv'd, but now I want some Clothes; such as 2 Wigs from Geneva, full & deeper than for yourself, 1 Hat & 1 Rose, 1 pr black Silk Stockings, & 2 prs worsted do, 6 prs Shoes: some of the best & finest Purple broad Cloth for a compleat Suit & good Lining, 1 groce black . . . Buttons & 1 dto breast Butts, sowing silk to suit the Cloth, & fine silk Mohair (black) for Button-holes, 2 prs black knee Garters, wadding &c, Buckram & Velvet for the Flaps. If you cannot be so much in Disburse for me, ne vous genez point, but stay till I make you some Remittance to pay both you, Mr Desormx, Brother Gedeon & my Father: a propos de Gedeon, if he be yet alive, desire him to send me an Acct of the Goods I had of him 2 years ago & the Price of every Art.

Now one Word abt David; He has been very sick for above 4 months, & is well now; His Voyage, as I mentioned in my former, has been so ill manag'd that unless Mr Steph. Janssen



accept of my Proposal, I don't see how he can find Business here, he speaks very broken English, & no Doubt would think it below him to work upon a Plantaon.★★★ I do not grudge his Boarding, but as for to find him with Clothes is more than I can do; my own family increases, my salary is ill paid, & our Settlement has overrun me with Debts. I don't see that ye Governor can or will do any Thing for him. I ppos'd to Mr St. Janssen to take him with him to buy the Goods he is to send every year to Maryland, either upon a certain Salary, or so much pr ct Co'ission: In wch Case I'll furnish him with a large Memm of all ye Goods fit for this Country, & how they both sell here, & are bought at Home: Or if Mr Janssen chuses to keep him here with Mr Richard, I dare to say he would prove very serviceable in all Respects As he loves the sea, & it agrees with his constitution, he might be as a supercargo & so make Voyages every year backwards & forwards. This you may press upon Mr Janssen.

Now to another Art. I protest I forget whether I wrote to you abt my 3d Son: be it as it will, I'll do it here. My Wife was brought to Bed last Augt the 6th abt one in ye Mong of a Son; She suckles him & proves an extraordinary good Nurse, the Child grows prodigiously. I went to Annap. & desired the favr of the Governor & his Lady to agree that I should give him his Name, which they obligingly accepted. I baptiz'd him 8ber 3rd. Mr Richard stood by Proxy for the Governor & Brother David for yourself (to whom I likewise present him as some small Acknowledg'mt of all your kindness) & Miss Molly Hanson for Mrs Bladen. His Name is Thomas. Andrew Thoede has been very much neglected, but I hope he'll be in good Hands where I send him to School, tho' at a great Distance. William Bened is a stout Boy; Thanks to God if my Children are dress'd & fed coarsely they are strong & healthy. If God Almy please to bless us, I intend in abt 2 years hence to carry myself Andrew Th. over to England.

Pray, Brother, make my Excuse acceptable to my Father if



I don't write at present. Here I must cut short being continually disturb'd by People & other Business. As soon as you have receiv'd this, send of our News to Geneva, and believe me invariably

Your most obliged Brother

Bent Bourdillon.

Mon cher frere il me semble que vous m'avez oublie, car nou navons point de vos Lettre je vous prie de nous ecriere par toute les occasions autrement je vous gronderoi comi fost adieu mon cher frere je vous anbras mile fois salue mon beau frere Gedeon et son epouse.

Janette Janssen Bourdillon

[Superscribed:]

The Revd Mr Jacob Bourdillon  
in Ford Street.

near Spittle fields  
London.

## ENGLAND

ARRIVED back in London from Maryland, Johanna Gertruy carried on, as Claude had done after 1590 in Geneva, and apprenticed her three sons to business. Andrew Theodore became a silk merchant; while William Benedict had a shop in Piccadilly and was grocer to His Majesty King George. Our ancestor, Thomas Jacob, became a hatter and hosier in Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, married his principal's only daughter, Anne Eastgate, and became a member and finally master (1802) of the Merchant Taylors' Company. He left two short diaries, one of a tour in Holland in 1769 when he visited his grandmother at The Hague; the other of his year of office as master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, which



included a visit to St. John's College, Oxford, for the purpose of arranging to found scholarships on behalf of the Company.

He had two sons, the younger of which, Francis, succeeded him in the business but did not keep it long and died unmarried. The other was our common ancestor Thomas.

He died in 1822. A monument was erected to him in the form of a marble tablet under the north-west gallery of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden: to 'An old and much respected inhabitant of this parish . . . in testimony of his many virtues, among which genuine and unaffected piety held a conspicuous place, and as a small tribute of dutiful and affectionate gratitude for a long and uninterrupted course of parental love and kindness'.

THOMAS was born July 6, 1772. 'He spent much of his boyhood (says his son Francis) with his grandfather Eastgate, who had retired and lived at St. Albans. In due time he went to the Charterhouse, where he rose to be "Captain" or head of the school.'

In 1790 he spent six months in Geneva. On November 6 he entered Queens' College, Cambridge. He took his degree in 1794, coming out sixth wrangler. On January 23, 1795, he was elected fellow of Queens'; on Trinity Sunday ordained at Ely; and on October 25 elected Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall. On April 19, 1802, he was married at Clapham Church to Ann Ellen Dewar, second daughter of Captain James Dewar, of Clapham, a retired captain of an 'Indiaman'.

At or about the same date Thomas went to the college living of Fenstanton cum Hilton, Hunts., which he retained for fifty years and only resigned at the age of 80. He soon built himself a house where his family of six sons and four daughters grew up. The living being a moderate one



financially, he took pupils varying in numbers from two to six. Francis Bourdillon says, 'he was an excellent scholar, classical as well as mathematical'. In one case he had six boys from one family as pupils—all sons of Sir Robert Wigram. One of them sent his own son to him in later years, for, he said, he was 'the best tutor in England'.

From 1823, for the sake of his wife's asthma, they moved to Ramsgate where Thomas was curate of the old parish church of St. Lawrence. In 1828–9 they moved to Wanstead, Essex.

In 1829 Thomas became headmaster of Macclesfield Grammar School, Cheshire, but did not take to it, and returned south to Wanstead after six months' trial. About 1830 they moved to Woodford, about 1835 to Leyton, about 1836 to Broadstairs, and in the autumn of 1838 to Beckenham. After his wife's death in December 1839, he went back to Fenstanton. In or about 1852 he retired, and died at Hastings in March 1854, his grave being in All Saints' churchyard.

Thomas had ten children. The eldest son, Tom, went to the bar, married late in life and had no children. On retiring he went to live at Horkesley Hall, Essex.

The second son JAMES DEWAR, was born on February 17, 1811, educated by his father and at school at Ramsgate, and entered the East India Company's service in 1829, going to Madras. He was secretary to the board of revenue and in 1854 became secretary to Government in the departments of revenue and public works. He was the writer of an important report on the system of public works in the presidency—and also wrote a treatise on the ryotwar system of land revenue, and helped notably to improve the method of reporting to the central and home governments (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*).



In 1847 he married Anne Fulton, a member of an Ulster family connected with India.

His health gave way in 1861, and he had to retire 'at a time' (says the *Dictionary of National Biography*) 'when the reputation he had achieved would in all probability have secured his advancement to one of the highest posts in the Indian service'. He died at Tunbridge Wells in 1883, leaving six children: viz.

1. James (later Sir James) Austin (1848-1913), married Mary Wake Lowis.
2. Thomas Fulton (1849-1930), married Mary Margaret Collins.
3. Annie Fulton (b. 1850), married Major-General C. W. Wauchope.
4. Francis Wright (1851-1924), married Kathleen Edwards.
5. Charlotte (b. 1859), married Rev. Robert Ross.
6. Emily (b. 1861), married Henry Hebbert.

Thomas's third son, who grew up, was EDMUND DEWAR (1814-1900).

After being educated, like his brothers and sisters, mainly at home, he received an appointment at the India House, in the Home Service of the East India Company.

He married, in July 1843, Mary Cotterill, whose father was rector of Blakeney, Norfolk. After living at Wanstead they moved in 1844 to Porchester Terrace, Bayswater.

In 1848 they moved to Wimbledon, and in 1854 to 'Amwell Grove', at Great Amwell, Herts.

Edmund Dewar says in an autobiography that he had meantime 'been placed in charge of one of the Departments into which the public correspondence at the East



India House was divided. . . . In 1858, the year of the Mutiny, the great change was made . . . of transferring the whole government and administration . . . to the Crown. . . . The Heads of the various departments in the newly constituted office were with one exception taken from the India House Establishment and among the rest I assumed charge of the same Department as I had previously managed at the India House, with the title of Departmental Secretary.'

Shortly afterwards he was associated with other residents in his neighbourhood in establishing Haileybury College, for which the buildings previously used for the training of the Indian Civil Service were taken over. His own second son Henry went there as a scholar—as did three nephews, the sons of Francis Bourdillon. His eldest son Edmund had already started his adventurous career in South Africa where his uncle, Bishop Cotterill of Grahamstown, had preceded him.

In 1867 he retired from the India Office, and with his wife and their younger daughters settled for five years in Dresden. After his wife's death he came home in 1874 and lived for sixteen years at Poundisford Park, Somerset, moving in 1890 to The Grove, Wrington, and five years later to Dinder House, where he died in 1900.

He had married again, in 1876, Maria Rolfe, of Amwell.

By his first wife he had thirteen children, viz.:

1. Edmund, b. Nov. 10, 1844, married Dora Kate Hull.
2. Anne Ellen, 1845–1931, married Captain H. B. Phillimore, R.N.
3. Harriet, 1847–
4. Mary, 1848–79, married F. Badcock.
5. Elizabeth, 1850–1901.
6. Ernest Henry, 1851–2.



7. Henry, b. Jan. 25, 1853.
8. Amy, 1854–1920, married F. S. P. Seale.
9. Georgina, b. 1855, married H. B. Cotterill.
10. Rose, b. 1857.
11. Constance, 1859–1913, married Tredway S. Clarke.
12. Roland, 1860–1860.
13. Josephine, 1863–1937.

FRANCIS BOURDILLON, 1816–1912. Born at Fenstanton, February 19, 1816, the youngest but one of ten children. He had been meant for the Church, but at 17, he says in his autobiography, his elder brother Tom, already at the Bar, induced his father to have him articled to a solicitor, Mr. George Law, of 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, where he served five years 1834–9. In 1840 or 1841 he set up as a solicitor on his own account and just paid his way the first year, but this did not last. He soon afterwards made up his mind to go to Cambridge and went up to Emmanuel at the beginning of 1842. He got a scholarship in May of that year. He took an 'ordinary' degree in 1845 and was ordained in May of the same year to a curacy at Fenstanton.

In 1846 he was vicar of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, and was married to Sophy, daughter of Lancelot Holland, at Beckenham.

In October 1849 they moved to Shipley near Horsham; and in 1851 to Runcorn in Cheshire. In 1853 he developed a tendency to consumption and had to resign, spending the winter at Hastings and the following year at Hyères (South France). In the following summer he received an invitation from Mrs. Ponsonby to go to Woolbeding and they moved there in August 1855 and stayed twenty peaceful years there till he accepted the vicarage of St. Mary's, Kemp Town, in 1875.





He only stayed there two years and after spending a long winter abroad in foreign chaplaincies he settled down again in his last parish at Old Warden, Bedfordshire, in 1880, and stayed there till 1892, when his wife became ill. They moved to Eastbourne where she died (at 'Bourbel', Seaside Road). He died there himself in 1912 at the age of 96.

Francis had four children, viz.:

1. Sophia (died young).
2. Francis William (1852-1921), married Agnes Watson Smyth.
3. Gerard (1853-94), married Elizabeth Tarleton.
4. Bernard Keene (1855-88), married Laura E. P. Townsend.

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and long distance migration rates declined by up to 25% compared with building an equivalent nest near the nest site, which has added to the weight penalty of the bird due to wing load and makes it more difficult to fly and gain altitude with the same amount of fuel. However, no benefit was demonstrated in terms of the time spent in flight (Dunn & Sherman 1982). This indicates that fuel loading had little effect.

Figure 10 shows that a relatively small increase in weight (10%) resulted in a significant reduction in mean flight time (10 s) and a small reduction in flight time (0.5 s) and fuel load (0.5 g).

Overall, fuel loading is important for flight performance, but the effect of fuel load on flight performance is not linear.

## CONCLUSION

The results presented here show that the relationship between fuel load and flight performance is non-linear. At low fuel loads, fuel load has a large effect on flight performance, but at higher fuel loads, the effect of fuel load on flight performance is much smaller. This suggests that fuel loading is important for flight performance, but the effect of fuel load on flight performance is not linear.

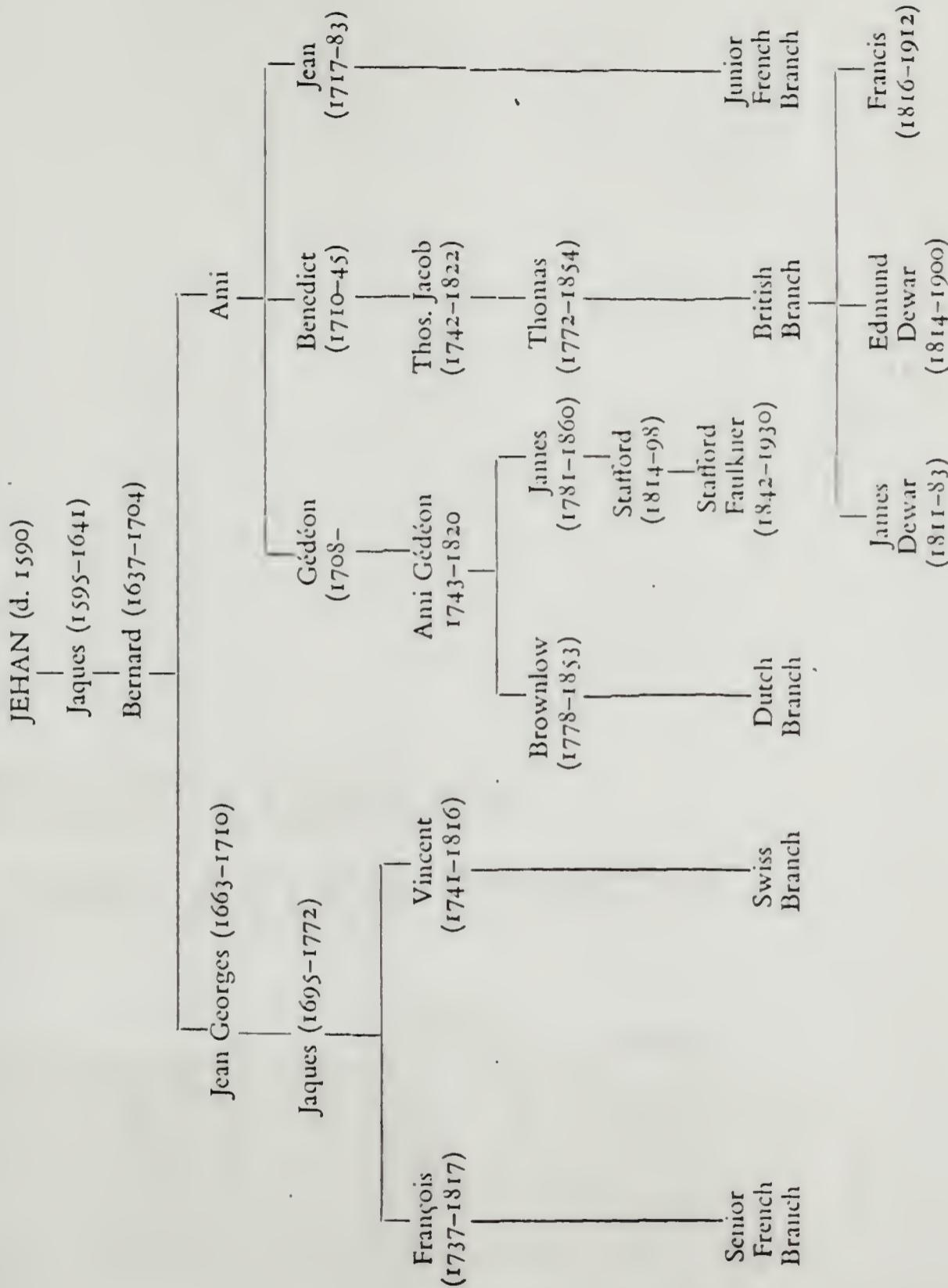
The results presented here also suggest that fuel loading has a significant effect on flight performance, but the effect of fuel loading on flight performance is not linear. This suggests that fuel loading is important for flight performance, but the effect of fuel loading on flight performance is not linear.

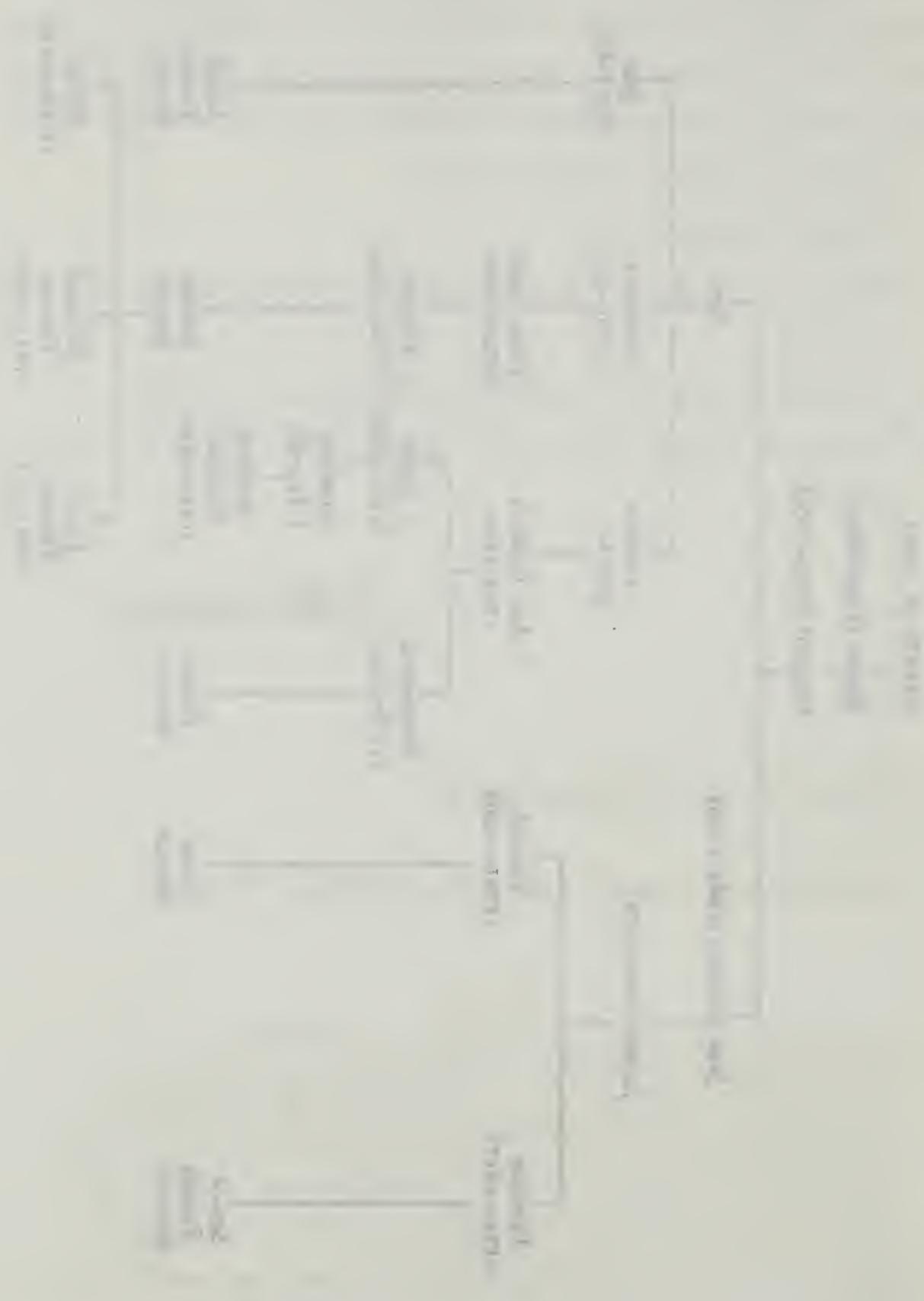
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## PEDIGREE





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